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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/568,721	09/26/2006	Guillaume Roberge	Serie 6338	4862
40582	7590	03/23/2009	EXAMINER	
AIR LIQUIDE			YANCHUK, STEPHEN J	
Intellectual Property				
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HOUSTON, TX 77056			1795	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/568,721	ROBERGE ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	STEPHEN YANCHUK	1795

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 15-28 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 15-28 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 09/26/2006.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DEVICE FOR THE TRANSFER OF WATER AND HEAT BETWEEN TWO AIR FLOWS**

**AND USE THEREOF FOR THE HUMIDIFICATION OF FUEL CELL INLET GAS**

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 28 provides for the use of the device, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example *Ex parte Dunki*, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and *Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner*, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

3. The term "long" in claim 17 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "long" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The examiner has interpreted "long" to mean "fiber".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 15-18 and 23-27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Goel (PGPUB 2004/0115489).

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected by Goel teaching a transport of water in a fuel cell system between a first gaseous stream and a second gaseous stream [Abstract]. The membrane has a hydrophilicity of 10wt% [Abstract]. The less humid side gains heat from the more humid side as it passes to the inlet of the cathode [Paragraph 94, Figure 1]. The more humid side comes from the exhaust of the cathode and transfers heat to the less humid side [Paragraph 94, Figure 1]. There exists two layers that are in contact with each other as the membrane between the two gas streams, a “non-porous dense upper layer” and a “micro porous lower layer” [Paragraph 62]. The non-porous dense upper layer is taught to have a packing density of 49.87% [Example 1].

Claim 17 is rejected by the teaching of the fiber length being at least 210mm [Example 1].

Claim 18 is rejected by the teaching of the “non-porous layer” being formed of glassy polymers [Paragraph 54].

Claim 23 is rejected by the total thickness of the layers being between 20 $\mu$ m-300 $\mu$ m [Paragraph 62].

Claim 24 is rejected by the teaching of the two layers being in contact with each other [Paragraph 62].

Claim 25 is rejected by the teaching that each of the layers can be made with polycarbonates [Paragraph 54].

Claim 26 is rejected by the teaching of a housing that is sealed as required [Paragraph 70]. One in the field would recognize that the sealing could be hermetically sealed by known methods in the art.

Claim 27 is rejected by Figure 1 depicting the membrane located between the two gas flow channels wherein the system has a "DC ELECTRICITY TO INVERTER" section and +/- symbolizing circuitry [Paragraph 75].

3. Claims 15-17, 19, 21-24, and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Schmidt (USPAT 6,783,882).

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected by Schmidt teaching a breathable hydrophobic membrane air filter. It is taught that the apparatus can be used to raise the temperature of fresh air to produce humidified air [Col 7 Ln 65- Col 8 Ln 46]. Figure 2 shows two transfer subassemblies (200, 228) wherein a lamellar, hydrophobic, porous material is arranged between the two structures [Col 4 Ln 35 - Col 5 Ln 25]. Figure 1 depicts that

the membrane exists between a water reservoir containing the outflow exhaust gas and the inlet flow gas wherein the water reservoir and outflow exhaust gas humidify the inlet gas flow and the membrane exists between them. The membrane is taught to comprise a gas permeable hydrophobic micro porous polymer film laminated with a woven polymer [Col 5 Ln 3-Ln 25].

Claim 17 and 19 are rejected by the teaching of woven polymers being used as the macro porous layer wherein the woven polymer must have a length in order to be woven and that length can be considered "long" [Col 5 Ln 3-Ln 25].

Claim 21 is rejected by the teaching of the micro porous membrane having a pore size from about  $.2\mu\text{m}$ - $1.5\mu\text{m}$  which is less than  $5\mu\text{m}$  [Col 5 Ln 24].

Claim 22 is rejected by the teaching of the membrane being made of polyethersulfone [Col 5 Ln 8].

Claim 23 is rejected by the teaching of the laminated material and membrane being 5-10mils thick [Col 5 Ln 13] wherein 1mils=.0254mm therefore the prior art teaches a thickness of .127mm-.254mm.

Claim 24 is rejected by the teaching of the membrane being laminated and therefore in local contact with each other [Col 5 Ln 10].

Claim 27 is rejected by element 116 of Figure 1 which depicts a circuitry and the depiction of element 228 between the inlet air and the humidifying gas/water.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 15-17, 19, 21, 23, 24, & 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartnack et al (PGPUB 2004/0234833) and Schmidt (USPAT 6,783,882).

Claim 15 and 16 are rejected by Hartnack teaching a humidification cell comprising a water-permeable membrane located between two external plates [Abstract]. The plates split up two areas, an operating gas space and a humidification water space, wherein heat is transferred from the humidification water space to the operating gas space [Paragraph 8]. A support layer (7a, Figure 3) is constructed of a hydrophilic carbon paper [Paragraph 40]. Hartnack teaches the humidification of inlet gas (arrows pointing to the west of the page) by exhaust gas (arrows pointing to the east of the page) by a flow of fluid from the side of element 7a [Figure 2], but Hartnack fails to teach the particulars of the membrane layer.

Schmidt teaches a breathable hydrophobic membrane air filter. It is taught that the apparatus can be used to raise the temperature of fresh air to produce humidified air [Col 7 Ln 65- Col 8 Ln 46]. Figure 2 shows two transfer subassemblies (200, 228) wherein a lamellar, hydrophobic, porous material is arranged between the two structures [Col 4 Ln 35 - Col 5 Ln 25]. Figure 1 depicts that the membrane exists

between a water reservoir containing the outflow exhaust gas and the inlet flow gas wherein the water reservoir and outflow exhaust gas humidify the inlet gas flow and the membrane exists between them. The membrane is taught to comprise a gas permeable hydrophobic micro porous polymer film laminated with a woven polymer [Col 5 Ln 3-Ln 25]. One of ordinary skill in the art would have known to combine the membrane of Schmidt in place of the membrane of Hartnack because Schmidt teaches the motivation for the device to produce humidified air to the cathode of the fuel cell [Col 7 Ln 65- Col 8 Ln 4].

Claim 17 and 19 are rejected by the teaching of woven polymers being used as the macro porous layer wherein the woven polymer must have a length in order to be woven and that length can be considered "long" [Col 5 Ln 3-Ln 25].

Claim 21 is rejected by the teaching of the micro porous membrane having a pore size from about  $.2\mu\text{m}$ - $1.5\mu\text{m}$  which is less than  $5\mu\text{m}$  [Col 5 Ln 24].

Claim 23 is rejected by the teaching of of the laminated material and membrane being 5-10mils thick [Col 5 Ln 13] wherein 1mils=.0254mm therefore the prior art teaches a thickness of .127mm-.254mm.

Claim 24 is rejected by the teaching of the membrane being laminated and therefore in local contact with each other [Col 5 Ln 10].

Claim 27 is rejected by element 116 of Figure 1 which depicts a circuitry and the depiction of element 228 between the inlet air and the humidifying gas/water.

6. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schmidt (USPAT 6,783,882) in view of claim 17 above, and Nuttall et al. (PGPUB 2005/0112430).

Schmidt teaches the device for transferring water and heat, as well as the tailorability of the pore size to match the amount of water needed for the humidification of the gas stream [Col6 Ln 43-67], but fails to teach the pore size of the layers being between 50-250 $\mu$ m.

Nuttall teaches a hydrophilic porous material having a pore size of .1-100 $\mu$ m [Paragraph 10]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use Nuttall's membrane because he teaches a way to overcome condensing heat exchangers that utilizes a humidifying method [Paragraph 10] which is important for conserving water recovery and energy efficiency [Paragraph 8].

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to STEPHEN YANCHUK whose telephone number is (571)270-7343. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/STEPHEN YANCHUK/  
Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/PATRICK RYAN/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795